

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.
Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative session.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.
Postage must be paid.

Mexico.—The Washington Union of the 20th, has the following: "We can state, upon competent authority, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the government of the United States until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coasts. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer the President's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th)."

NAVAL.—As the U. S. steamship Princeton was about leaving Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. for Pensacola, she spoke the U. S. steamship Spitfire, with Commodore Perry on board. The S. left New York on the evening of the 29th ult., and consequently made the passage between the two points in less than eight days—a performance that proves her to be a very fine sailer. Commodore Perry is to take command of the Gulf squadron in place of Com. Conner, who is said to be in failing health. To this cause is attributed, by officers in the squadron, certain miscarriages in the Gulf which have been a source of chagrin to the whole navy.

WARREN AND ERIC CANAL.—The tolls on the Indiana, Warren and Erie Canal, so far this year, show a considerable increase over the corresponding months in 1845. At Lafayette, during March, April, May, June, and July, 1845, the aggregate tolls amounted to \$14,599.63. During the same months of 1846, they were given in the Lafayette Journal at \$28,241.80, being an increase over last year of nearly 100 per cent. The tolls this year on the finished portion of the canal, it is said, will amount to about \$10,000.

DISGRACEFUL.—Are the Indiana Whig editors aware of the disgrace they are heaping on our gallant volunteers, by their yarns on Lt. Governor Dunning? Can their hired scribblers among them not see the shame they bring on themselves by making themselves drinkers of bad whiskey and water at five dollars a gallon? When can that party ever stop biting their own noses off?

MORE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOST.—The steamboat Ohio, for Fort Leavenworth, laden with about seventy-five tons of government stores for the army, comprising three hundred cases of arms and accoutrements, a lot of tents, about twenty wagons, and a quantity of groceries and other stores, struck a snag in the Mississippi, near Arrow Rock, about two weeks ago, and went down in eight feet water.

THE LATE GALE.—The Norfolk papers still continue to record disasters at sea by the gale of the 8th instant. It is stated in the "Newbernian," published at Newbern, North Carolina, that of the twenty vessels lying at or near Ocracoke, eighteen were driven ashore and one driven out to sea. Several lives are said to have been lost during the gale, and fears are entertained that few if any of the vessels can be got off.

MEXICAN BARBARIETY.—An officer on the Rio Grande says that on an average one dead body per day floats past his encampment. A man seen one day among his friends in the streets, is suddenly missed to-morrow. Mexican revenge and national hate is no doubt at the bottom of it. If the Mexicans persist in this vile course, we shall be compelled to civilize them in a different manner.

THE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT at tide-water by way of the Erie Canal, from the commencement of navigation this season up to the 7th instant, were 1,590,292 barrels, of the former, and 915,283 bushels of the latter. This is equal to an excess of 606,456 barrels, so far during the present year, over the corresponding period last year.

PRIZE MONEY.—An advertisement appears in the New York Sun, notifying the officers and crew of the United States ship Yorktown to call and receive their share of the prize money, on the barque Ponos, lately captured on the coast of Africa. The prize money amounts to thirty thousand dollars.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF AMERICA, if fully developed, would afford sustenance, according to an estimate in the Encyclopedia Britannica, to 3,600,000,000, a number five times as great as the entire mass of human beings existing at present upon the globe.

TO PRINTERS.—Great preparations are making among the printers in Rochester, N. Y., to observe in a fitting manner the birth-day of Franklin. The design is to invite members of the craft from the whole United States; also veterans in the art from Europe.

WE HOPE NO ONE will fail to read the article in another column, from the Washington Union, in relation to the Miami Indians. It embodies facts of the greatest moment to the citizens of Indiana.

MAINE.—As far as heard from, 34 Whigs and 40 Democrats are elected to the House. This includes 2 Whigs in Thomaston, 1 in Buxton, 1 in Brunswick, and 1 Democrat in Standish, elected at the second trial. Many vacancies yet remain to be filled.

COURT TRYING the kidnapping case in Columbus Ohio, set aside an empanelled juror because he had the day before expressed an opinion that three of the associates were "a pack of d— asses."

TELEGRAPHS.—It is stated that there are only 175 miles of telegraph in operation in England, and already there are 1209 miles in successful operation in the United States.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD has finally been sold, as provided for by an act of the Legislature.

JAMES G. BIRNEY declines being a candidate for the Presidency any longer,—the prospect for his election being very remote.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

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Editorial Convention.

It will be recollected by so many of the Editorial Fraternity as met at Indianapolis in January last, that it was resolved these Conventions should be held annually; and that the Indianapolis Editors were to be considered a committee to have a Dinner or Supper prepared to give *clat* to the annual occasion.

Hope the Indianapolis Editors have not forgotten the resolution. These Conventions are destined to work a great reform in the manner of conducting the public press of the State. The salutary influence exercised by the one held last winter, has been widely felt; and if they are continued, we may hope to see the corps elevated to that proud eminence which the responsibility of the trust imposed, beyond doubt, has a perfect right to demand.—*Crawfordville Press.*

We are glad that the Press has called attention to the subject. We propose to our brethren here to take the subject into immediate consideration. And we further propose that each and every one throughout the State who can and will be here, signify the same through their respective papers. We propose Saturday, the 13th day of December, as the time. Whoever offers an amendment, should do so early.

FACTS ARE SOMETIMES UGLY THINGS.—An officer of the customs in New York testifies that no hats or boots are imported into this city, except by some half a dozen Whig hatters and shoemakers to meet the wants of their fastidious Whig customers, and by some fifty or a hundred wealthy Whig gentlemen, who order them from abroad for their own and their families' use. The same talking "supporters of home mechanics," are the exclusive importers of ready made clothing, because, as the New York Tribune (a Whig paper) says—"they are silly people who have the reputation of buying articles that have come a great way in search of a purchaser." It is also stated by that officer, that three-fourths of the merchants who "flood our country with the products of the pauper labor of Europe," to the great terror, apparently, of the talking Whig protectionists, are also members of the Whig party; and he thinks that all these UGLY FACTS—these stubborn and indisputable facts—ought to silence the tongues and stop the pens of all the loud-talking and hard writing Whig protectionists in the country. And—we think so too.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.—The Ohio Statesman gives the following list of the democratic nominees for Congress. Nominations are yet to be heard from in the 12th, 14th and 16th districts:
First district, James J. Farran; 2d, Elijah Vance; 3d, F. A. Cunningham; 4th, William Kershner; 5th, William Sawyer; 6th, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7th, Thomas L. Hamer; 8th, Le Grand Byington; 9th, Augustus L. Perill; 10th, Samuel Medary; 11th, John K. Miller; 12th, Thomas Richey; 13th, William Keenan, Jr.; 14th, George Fries; 15th, D. A. Starkweather; 16th, R. P. Ranney; 20th, Zenas Blish; 21st, Josiah Harris.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.—A London letter-writer mentions that a brother of Major General Pollock, the hero of Afghanistan, has been elevated to the Chief Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Bombay, with a salary of £5000 sterling per year. Upon this he says: "Thus are now settled the whole of this extraordinary family of three brothers, the sons of a saddler—the other being the Chief Judge of the Court of Exchequer here, with the same amount of salary. It is a singular rise for one family, and for men who were destitute of all interest, save that which was created by their commanding abilities and proverbial amiability."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT prevails at Manayunk, says the Pennsylvania, among the male and female operatives, owing to the attempt of one of the manufacturers to reduce their wages. Several meetings have already been held, at which strong resolutions have been passed against the person alluded to, and against the pretext he makes for his conduct. The meeting on Saturday last was composed of many hundreds. It appears that none of the other manufacturers have as yet entertained the idea of reducing the wages of their hands.

WANTING WORKMEN BACK AGAIN.—The proprietors of the Cotton Mill, in Schuylerville, N. Y., who reduced the wages of their hands, a week or two since, says the Schuylerville Herald, twenty-five per cent., are now, and have been for several days, endeavoring to induce them to return to their work, at the old wages; but they are too late, as most of them are engaged to work in other mills.

THE WHIG TICKET.—The probable and most available ticket for the whigs in '48, will be, it is said—President, John McLean, of Ohio; Vice President, Willie P. Mangum, of N. C. So says a contemporary. And we should like to inquire how they are to dispose of Gen. Scott, and Henry Clay? Are they to be drowned in soup and cologne? No matter what they make their ticket of; we shall have the fun of crowing over its defeat.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A commission under the great seal of England has been received in this province, authorizing the omission of state oaths in future, and directing that the oath of allegiance and the oath of office only be administered hereafter to all persons holding any office of honor or profit in New Brunswick. The obnoxious oaths of supremacy and abjuration are henceforth a dead letter.

THE LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE consists of fifty-one thousand volumes, besides eight or ten thousand pamphlets. The department of American history is supposed to be the largest in the world, containing five thousand volumes. The oldest work on American history known to exist, is a letter from Columbus, translated from Italian into Latin, and published in 1492.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—A negro man named Charles, slave of Mrs. Ann Abell, on the Patuxent river, Maryland, forcibly entered the dwelling of Mrs. Evans, a widow lady living near Clark's mill, on the night of the 6th ultimo, and outraged the person of her daughter, Mrs. Davis, in the most shocking and brutal manner. He was arrested and committed to jail.

RATHER LARGE.—The Ohio State Journal says that there is a woman in Pickaway county, in that State, who weighs 464 pounds! She cannot dispose of herself in less than two chairs, and would fill three pretty well. She usually sleeps in a large chair that she had made for that purpose, not being able to sleep in bed.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, of Sept. 15th, says, that within the three preceding business days not less than 120,000 bushels of wheat, rye, and corn, were bought in that market for export, one-half of which was wheat.

For "export," eh? The Green-castle Chronicle will never believe that.

The receipts at the New York customhouse during last week are estimated at \$360,000.

Musings at Twilight.

'Tis evening—the bewitching hour of evening. How delightful to spread the airy wings of fancy, soaring as on eagle's pinions far away beyond the busy scenes and pleasures of the world, to seclude ourselves from all the perplexing cares of life, and whilst the cool breezes of evening are playing round, let thought untroubled roam o'er nature's broad domain.

Let us follow for a moment our thoughts in their various windings to the ice-cold regions of the North, where winter with his sceptre of unequalled power reigns supreme—where all must bow and pay homage to a tyrant king—to the East, where dwell the master spirits of the ocean, in grotesque lined with pearls and gold, and where from the spires regions we inhale the perfumed air in all its sweetness; to the South, with its fruits of golden hue, and flowers of surpassing beauty and fragrance; and to the West, with its lakes, its beautiful prairies of tall waving grass, bending in respectful deference to the mild breezes of Heaven.

But return ye wandering thoughts: cannot ye speak the beauties of your own New England? Its vales and hills, its rocks and rills? Tell me, oh tell me, is there a happier clime than this? Here is the home of our ancestors, where happiness, peace and prosperity shine around our path, and cheer us onward in the round of life. These are thoughts that sometimes intrude upon the sun-set hour.

Can ye, who love an hour of solitude in imagination, picture a season more lovely, or more in congeniality with your feelings, than a calm summer evening, where all is peaceful,—all is hushed,—the glorious sun has withdrawn his resplendent beams, throwing over the face of nature a mantle of pure evening twilight, while above you is spread the broad blue and boundless expanse of Heaven? It is the hour, for meditation and reflection; when in the past we see bright and beautiful visions flitting across the mind's eye, then suddenly some dark gloomy shadow arises to chase away the bright and glittering ray. This it is with all; at one time the sky all cloudless, then darkness and gloom. But we must not forget to lead us to appreciate the many blessings bestowed upon us, and to turn our erring feet from the dark path of vice.

S. D. F.

For the State Sentinel.

Having travelled in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a good deal for the last five or six years, have travelled in the lines of the Messrs. J. & P. Voorhees, &c., and also in the lines of the Messrs. A. L. & W. L. Ross & Co., and I find all of their several lines well conducted, having no room to complain. I would not trouble you, Messrs. Editors, if I had not seen an article in the Dayton Journal, and copied from the Dayton Journal, into several of the whig papers in Indiana, with an ardent desire to injure the stage line of the Rosses. I can say, disinterestedly, that the stage lines of the Rosses are well conducted in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as I have travelled in their lines in all of these States, and find their accommodations as good, and their fare reasonable. As to their lines in Kentucky and other States, I do not know anything about them, but one thing is certain, that no reasonable man will complain at the prices, or the accommodations as furnished by the Rosses upon their several lines: and it will be remembered that the Voorheeses charged for a single seat in their stages between Wheeling and Cincinnati, when the Ohio river was frozen over last winter, the small sum of twenty-five dollars—only three times the amount of the regular fare. The Journal also complains that the Rosses are the political favorites of the Postmaster General. I think there is no better evidence of the Rosses fulfilling their contracts satisfactorily to all, (except to the few show whigs as the editor of the Journal and small fry—the Brookville American,) than to have the confidence of such a man as Cave Johnson.

My opinion is, that if the Voorheeses could get the Rosses out of their way, the travelling public would be compelled to pay twice as much stage fare in the West as they do at present. I hope, therefore, that the stage lines of the Messrs. R.'s will be sufficiently patronized to compete with the monopoly of the Messrs. Voorheeses. I hope the public will think of these things, and recollect that they paid about twice as much stage fare in Indiana previous to the Rosses getting several routes in Indiana, than they have since. You that are interested, look into it.

Yours, &c., L.

COIN MEAL MISSIONARY IN ENGLAND.—Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is now in England, and, if he writes truly, he is certainly doing some good promoting our corn interest. In one of his recent letters he says:

"I have just got out 'An Olive Leaf, from the Housewives of America to the Housewives of Great Britain and Ireland, or Receipts for making various articles of food of Indian Corn Meal,' containing all the receipts I received before leaving home from our kind female friends in different parts of the Union—heaven bless them! I have had 2,000 of these Olive Leaves struck off, and intend, in the first place, to send a copy to every newspaper in the realm. I shall have a thousand, all of which I shall put into the hands of those I meet on the road. I have resolved to make it a condition upon which only I consent to be any man's guest, that his wife shall serve up a jolly cake for breakfast, or an Indian pudding for dinner. I was invited yesterday to a tea party which comes off to-night, where about thirty persons are to be present. I accepted the invitation with the Johnny-cake clause, which was readily agreed to by all parties. So, to-night the virtues of corn meal will be tested by some of the best ladies in Birmingham."

OLD MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention, held last week at Faneuil Hall, Boston, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That with all the advantages of skill, ingenuity, perseverance, economy, and untiring industry which distinguish the American operative over all others, it is a libel upon our national character, which ought to be repelled as an insult by every Yankee mechanic, that we cannot compete with England, France, Germany, or the world, in our own markets, unless they are compelled to sell their goods beside ours, with a tax which enhances the cost of the foreign article more than fifty per cent.; and therefore those who deny that fifty per cent. will protect American labor, grossly slander the working men of the United States, and instead of being the exclusive protectors, are the sole revilers of the bow and musket, the head and brains of the people."

A MALIGNANT TYPHOID FEVER prevails in the Roanoke Valley, Va., particularly in Halifax, Prince Edward, and Charlotte counties. The people are praying for frost.

At Sonora, on the bay of San Francisco, a quick-silver mine has been opened by a New Yorker, and another by a Massachusetts man. Both are in successful operation.

The last commander of the U. S. surveying brig Washington was George M. Bache, an efficient officer.

The Estray Laws.

From the Salem News, Sept. 25.

We do think that some of our contemporaries render themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the public, by the course they pursue in regard to the present estray laws. Under the existing law all estrays are required to be published in the State Sentinel (monthly) and a copy of the paper sent to each county clerk for the inspection of all persons interested. We have ever considered the law the best that can be made for the benefit of those who are unfortunate enough to lose their animals, and for this reason, no matter how much it may make against us, or our contemporaries, we are against a change in the law, more especially since we believe its repeal is sought more from selfish than any other motives. The law was made expressly for the benefit of the people, without any regard to what portion of the press it would injure or benefit. We are not one of those who would wish to see our brethren at Indianapolis monopolize all the printing in the State, nor are we like many selfish beings who would rob them of their last cent's worth of patronage, and drive them beggars from the capital, after years of toil, for which we know they have been poorly paid. We wish to see our presses at the seat of government well sustained, and will be the last to murmur about the few crumbs they may pick up, though hunger may pinch us. It is the interest of the local press to have them well sustained. If the publishing of the estray list amounted to a large sum of money, and it could be divided amongst the local press without injury to the people, there would be more reason in their complaints. If the proceeds arising from the estray list were distributed to the different presses throughout the State, it would pay to each about seven dollars per year. This is truly a small matter for a State paper, and would be a good thing to be continually harping about. We are poor, and need all the patronage we can get, but we will never have any upon such terms.

From the Logansport Pharos, Sept. 16.

The Wash Express is in favor of publishing estray notices in a paper in the county in which the animal is taken up, or in the nearest paper thereto, instead of, as is now done, sending them to Indianapolis for publication. It asks the opinion of the papers on the subject. A considerable number are in favor of the proposition of the Express—some for one reason, and others for another. We are sorry it is so, but we cannot agree with them. A change in the mode of advertising, like that proposed, is not, in our opinion, desirable. The end for which the publication is made, would not be as effectually attained by a change. As the law now stands, a person losing a horse can, by going to the county clerk's office, ascertain whether it has been taken up in any county in the State. We think a change should not be made, unless it is to have the notices published in the local papers as well as at the capital. If they are to be published in but one paper, we think the public interest demands that the law should remain as it is.

From the Green-castle Patriot, Sept. 17.

We have for sometime noticed that the "Wabash Express," "Tipppecanoe Journal," "New Albany Bulletin," and several other papers, are growing, at a wonderful rate, because the publication of the list of Estrays is made in the Indianapolis papers. We think the law is that far right. If a horse strays from central Indiana, and is taken up on the Wabash, the owner may, under the present law, be able to find him. Whereas if the publication was made in the county paper, the Express for instance, it would scarcely ever be seen out of the immediate neighborhood. We hope these fellow sufferers are not so hard run as to desire the change of a law, because it might throw a few dimes into their clutches. Better have a paper established firmly, and a mere pecuniary desire will not then be so apt to influence an editor's action.

MADAM JEMELL.—We recently made mention of the insult offered at Saratoga to Madam Jemell. The following from the correspondent of the Charleston News describes the affair more fully:—

Yesterday Saratoga was the scene of what some term a most disgraceful outrage, while others hold to a very different opinion. But, *de gustibus non est disputandum*. The facts are as follows: Madam Jemell, once the wife of Aaron Burr, is now here with a turn out consisting of four grey horses and a barouche with a seat behind, &c. She has several times rode out with her footman seated behind the carriage, and all four of her horses ahead, no one however took any notice of it. Yesterday her carriage and four stood in front of the hotel. On each side of the high horses a position was mounted dressed in livery with broad gold bands around their hats. During the time the carriage was in waiting a dense crowd had collected around. She had no sooner started off in her carriage, and at the very instant she passed the corner of the hotel, that she encountered another turn out exactly like her own, with the exception that it had white postillions and footmen, and the four horses were a shade lighter, while the sole occupant of the carriage was a shade darker, he being nothing more nor less than the Negro Tom Campbell, and away they both went in gallant style amid a deafening cheer from the assembled multitude. On reaching Congress Street, the negro's carriage halted, and the "Madam" at this point Madam Jemell's carriage turned round, and up she came again. But Black Tom was not to be outgeneralized in that manner. His postillions wheeled his carriage round in a masterly style, and away he went up Broadway again. Black Tom standing erect in his open carriage, displaying a shining sword of ivory from ear to ear, and as he passed the different hotels, gracefully acknowledging the cheers he received by bowing to the assembled multitude, or holding his beaver in one hand, while with a white handkerchief in the other he saluted the bystanders on the sidewalks. In this manner they drove up Broadway, and turned down Church street. About one hour afterwards they were seen coming down Congress street, the horses attached to both carriages neck and neck. Turning the corner they both came up side and side to the hotel, Black Tom's postillions having managed to get their carriage on the inside, Madam Jemell was compelled to drive round to the side door. Such is a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts. It has created a great excitement here. Several gentlemen have been employed by Madam Jemell to find out the persons who furnished the carriage with money to hire the horses, and paid him and his postillions for their services, and the affair promises some rich developments. To-day Madam Jemell has again rode out, drawn by four greys with her mounted postillions. She provided herself, as I am told, with a six barreled revolving pistol.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit two dollar bill on the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank of Indiana, was shown to us yesterday, as having just been put in circulation here. It is identical with a single one now in appearance, dated April 20th, 1841; letter B, made payable to H. Bates, signed Thos. H. Sharp, assistant cashier, J. Morrison, Pres't. The distinguishing marks, are the large figures 2 on the face of bill, scarcely perceptible; on the genuine they are plain. In the word two on the left of this bill, the letter I on the right, is in contact with the shade lines of the centre figures; in the genuine there is a narrow space between them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

John Armstrong writes from New Helvetia, Upper California, that Mr. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Monterey, is a bad character; in one of his passages from Boston he seduced the wife of Captain Combs, who died on the coast before the arrival of the paragon; that he robbed William Weave while asleep; that he was the prime mover in having the Americans taken prisoners in 1840, and assisted Castro in his escape; that he demands two dollars of emigrants for useless passports; and that he is utterly incompetent, and a Mexican besides.

The branch mint in Dahlonega, Georgia, coined, in the month of August, 7,573 half eagles; 1,863 quarter eagles; amounting to \$42,522.50. It is supposed all out of American gold.

The Miami Indians—Emigration—Indian Debts.

From the Washington Union.

A fortnight ago we noticed, in a western newspaper, a statement of some difficulties in the way of the immediate emigration of the Indiana Indians, and knowing this to be a subject of deep interest to the enterprising people of that State, as well as to the whole west, we had intended, ere this, to have investigated the subject, and to have furnished the result of our inquiries to the public. The demands upon our attention from other quarters have delayed us somewhat in the preparation of an article on this subject, but as we have been at some pains to get at the truth of the rumors about it, we will now, and have culled some facts that may be new to the public, in regard to the operations under the Miami treaty of 1840-41, we shall occupy, we hope profitably, a small portion of to-day's paper upon Miami affairs.

We regret to have to state, that it is true that these people lately resolved, in full council, to persist in their refusal to remove from the lands on which they reside, in the State of Indiana, and which they sold to the United States in 1840. This result, it is believed, has been brought about by a few individuals who set up claims against the Indians for private debts contracted since the ratification of the treaty, and which they thereby expect to coerce the government to pay or in some way secure.

By a glance at the treaty of 1840-41, it will be seen that the government gave a fair, and by some considered exorbitant, price for the lands of the Miami tribe, and that liberal and ample provisions were made for their comfortable removal and settlement on the lands of the United States. The treaty was fairly and voluntarily made, and they professed to be well pleased with all its details; and faithfully promised to perform everything that was stipulated to be done on their part. The five years within which, by this instrument, it was agreed the Miami should remove, expired nearly a year ago; and at their urgent request the period for their departure was prolonged until the present and War Department until May last, at which time every assurance was given that they would commence the work of removal. The government, in view of this understanding, made contracts for wagons, teams, and provisions in due season, and the contractors were ready in May to transport the Indians to their new country. The government was bound to the tribe even to the yet due by the terms of the treaty, and have made ample arrangements for their comfortable reception and subsistence west; and still they linger obstinately on the lands they have sold! and the public has a right to inquire, and should be informed, how this wanton delay in their removal has been produced. The government of the United States while it is so bound to the tribe, cannot fairly at the same time stipulations on its part with our red brethren, must insist upon, and enforce, if necessary, a compliance by the Indians with their part of the contract; and the obligations of treaties, which are declared to be the supreme law of the land, must not be disregarded. The public interest—the welfare of the Indians—the rights of the State—all demand the faithful execution of these treaties. And our treaty with the Miami must not be made an exception to this necessary inflexible rule. But it seems that a class of persons, before alluded to, have contrived to acquire sufficient influence over these people to induce them to violate their voluntary and solemn engagements with the government, and to discard all considerations of good faith and national honor. These creditors demand the payment of the debts due by individual Indians, out of the annuities belonging to the tribe at large, before the removal; and, strange to tell, the chiefs in council have been prevailed upon, not only to give their assent to such payment, but make this a pretext for refusing to emigrate! It is the well-considered policy of the government not to interfere between Indian debtors and their creditors, except to prevent positive fraud. This policy was adopted and expressed by the legislative branch of the government more than three years ago, and it has since been thoroughly established by the executive departments. And it must be borne in mind that the debts of the Miami Indians referred to, were created after it was known that the tribe had to remove, and that these credit-accounts were made with a full knowledge of the views of Congress, and the well-known policy of the department, and in express violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the local laws of Indiana. Nor does it need an argument to exhibit the wisdom and justice of this non-interference on the part of the government.

We need go no further than to refer to the accounts presented to the commissioners after the ratification of the Miami treaty of 1840-41, to show a necessity for the rule. These were individual accounts, but were liquidated out of the general funds of the tribe. The aggregate of these debts, created within the two years immediately preceding the making of the treaty, was stated by the claimants, at some \$300,000; and for a period of less than three months, (from the date of the treaty until its ratification,) the accounts against a few individuals, (the whole tribe numbered only about 125 families,) for goods &c., sold within this brief period, amounted to a modest aggregate of nearly \$300,000! Some curious facts in relation to these accounts are mentioned in the report of a former Secretary of War upon the subject. In speaking of these accounts, the circumstances of the sales, &c., he remarks: "No one can look at the nature of the debts contracted, [after the making of the treaty,] the frivolousness of many of the articles sold, the extravagant quantities delivered at one time to the same person, without being satisfied that 'advantage was taken of Indian folly and inexperience,' and he goes on to give some pregnant instances: 'Extraordinary quantities of goods, in one instance charged at \$50'—'enormous quantities of ribands, as in one case, \$308 worth sold to one squaw'; and 'large quantities of coats and cloaks—in one instance fourteen delivered to one person within about a year.' &c. And these accounts exhibit other queer details. On a single day there was sold and delivered, as would appear by the voucher, to a squaw, whose name was not to be found on the pay-roll, and who consequently must have been the mere dependant on some head of a family, a quantity of goods, for which the modest sum of upwards of \$5,500 was charged! A dissipated and vagrant individual, whose family consisted of three persons besides himself, between the 28th November, 1840, and 10th January, 1841, purchased goods charged upon a family of \$1,000. A female, whose annuity money was drawn by the head of the family to which she belonged, and who had no one to provide for but herself; is charged with nearly \$8,000 for store goods, within a period of less than two months! and the abstracts exhibit many instances of dependent, vagrant Indians receiving from their accommodating mercantile friends, goods in substantial payment, and at a single sale, at sums varying from \$1,000 to \$7,000! Some idea may be fairly formed of the individual accounts created since the ratification of the treaty, the payment of which by the government out of the Miami annuities is now importunately demanded by the creditors, from the veritable items we have here given. And no reasonable man will wonder why the government, in this recent demand of the Miami creditors, was submitted to the President of the United States, who had a full knowledge of the nature and character of the former accounts from which we have quoted, he promptly decided that the government should in no way interfere between the Indians and their creditors, except to protect the former from positive fraud, and of the determination of the War Department to adhere to it, under all circumstances, the Miami were duly advised. But the golden hope still remaining to these creditors, that by influencing the Indians—through what means or appliances it is not necessary to inquire—to violate their compact with the government, and to assert an exorbitant and off-repeated promise, in regard to removal, the President and Secretary of War would be forced into an agreement to apply the annuity moneys of the tribe to the liquidation of the small bills against individual Indians, and thus abandon in this case the wise and well-established policy of the government,

and reverse the decision made upon the direct application of these creditors—this golden hope, it would appear, was sufficiently inducing and dazzling to these worthy creditors, to make them resort to every artifice of persuasion and argument that might be successfully addressed to Indian cupidity and inebriety for the accomplishment of their own mercenary ends. And their efforts have been but unfortunately too successful—the Indians, as we stated in our second paragraph, having made known their purpose not to remove until the demands of their meretricious creditors are liquidated, or the amounts claimed by them assumed by the government or secured. Or, in other words, that the money belonging to the whole tribe shall be applied and paid over by the government in satisfaction of individual accounts created by the extravagant, prodigal, and vagrant members of the nation, at the expense and loss and to the manifest injustice of the frugal, honest, and meritorious portion of the tribe. Need we say that the President and the Department will never sanction, by any act of theirs, such an inexcusable misapplication of the means of the tribe, or authorize or tolerate such palpable and wanton injustice in this or in any other case?

In view of this truthful history of Miami affairs, it affords us sincere gratification to state that we have ascertained that all the efforts to thwart the purposes of the government in the removal of the Miami, and to wrong the poor sons of the tribe, will certainly in the end of their intended effort, and that the work of emigration will now go forward. In their new country this people will again become prosperous and happy; the liberality of the government has secured them the means to provide comfortable tenements—to educate their children, and to furnish the tribe with all the comforts which the climate of their new country will admit. The annuities alone will give to every Miami woman, and child in the nation nearly \$100 each, and will furnish an average of over \$400 to each family. Another council will assemble shortly, (or has already been held,) at which it is hoped the government will be able, through its agents, to succeed in inducing these people to give up their own interest, and as the only means of promoting its resolve at once to remove voluntarily and immediately, and thus avoid the ruinous and most disastrous consequences to themselves, which would inevitably follow their continued repudiation of the treaty stipulations and the violation of their pledged faith. If honest and intelligent individuals should unfortunately fail, and malign influences still prove superior to all prudent and honorable considerations in their minds, the government is determined to compel their removal.

In the event of a repeated refusal to emigrate immediately, the presence of a well-appointed military force in the nation will convince these avaricious creditors that their hopes of a golden harvest, by means as they have resorted to in this case, must prove as delusory and unsubstantial as the false promises they have made to their poor Indian dupes. And, for their own safety, these interested intermeddlers against the government will soon join in urging the Indians to a peaceable surrender of the lands upon which they are now little better than trespassers. We learn that the Adjutant General of the army has already ordered one company of regulars to be stationed in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, towards which point they are now probably on their march; but it is not supposed that any active operations, on their part, will be at all required, as their presence alone must accomplish the faithful prosecution of the liberal plan of emigration, long since projected, and now ready to be executed.

The frequent allusions to the settlement of the Miami lands in the western newspapers, the passage of a law at the last session extending pre-emption privileges to the occupants on these lands, and the fact that the country has already been surveyed, and is fast filling up with a hardy, industrious population, have given so general an interest to the subject of the removal of the Miami, that we will be pardoned for the unexpected length of this article.

THE ROMANCE OF ASTRONOMY.—Our friend of the Cincinnati Observatory, gives in the Atlas, of Thursday, the substance of an article in Schumacher's Astronomical Journal, by Dr. Meador, of the Dorpat Observatory, in which the learned Doctor professes to have discovered the Central Sun of the Astronomical Universe! This discovery, in the language of the newspapers, is certainly very wonderful, if true. This discovery he announces in the following language:—

"I therefore pronounce the Pleiades to be the central group of that mass of fixed stars limited by the stratum composing the milky way, and Alcyone as the individual star of this group, which, among all others, combines the greatest probability of being the true Central Sun."

This is probably the reason why Job thought so highly of the Pleiades. It rather favors the Water Theory of the Geologists, inasmuch as the Pleiades have, from all Antiquity, been supposed to preside over the rains!

Dr. Meador has made the following calculation:—

"As a rough approximation, he deduces the period of revolution of our sun with all its train of planets and comets, about the grand centre to be eighteen millions less hundred thousand years."

"The ascending node of the orbit is (1840) in 236 deg. 58 min. of longitude, and the sun will reach this point A. D. 154,000 or in about one hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and sixty years."

This is certainly a very moderate space of time for one gentleman to be travelling round another! If Phaeton ever did undertake to drive the chariot of the Sun, he had most emphatically "a time of it."